

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. II.]

MUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1802.

[No. 427.]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next, at ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls. Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in Candles do.
barrels. Chocolate do.
Sugar in bls. Hyslonkin Tea in
Gin in cases, chefts.

Also,
A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are
Chintzes, Calicoes,
Bombazets, Chintz Shawls,
Durants, Flag Handkerfs.
Calimancoes, Check do.
German Dowlaps, Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings, Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,
3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
April 9. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd.
Sugar in hhd and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
afforted,

Also,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
April 13. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next at 10 o'clock, will
peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,
SIX FOGSHEADS 3d PROOF
GRANADA RUM,
on a credit of 120 days for approved ne-
gotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
April 24. Vendue Master.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received
and for sale, by
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

March 9. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Ridule & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Belt white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Monday the 17th day of May next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,
upon notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kit-
chen and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in those divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,
April 16. d 341

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for busines,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.

March 20. d

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shocs,
Cyder in barrels, and

A few chefts Young Hyslon Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end

of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the
best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

April 3. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead
or barrel,

First and second quality James River

Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,

A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,

A small House on a lot of 28 feet front

on Water Street, next door to Major

Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

on the Bill for repealing the late Judici-
ary Act.

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.

March 29.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
his business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-
ferent patterns with elegant borders.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF

Double Gloucester Cheese,

FRESH FRUIT

of almost every description, and a general
assortment of groceries.

ABEL WILLS.

April 15.

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a
cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-
pool.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode Island, now landing and

consisting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gin,

West-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Calfie Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,

Soal Leather,

Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig Little Sally, burthen

about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and

well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11.

Printing in all its variety exe- cuted at this office.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick
House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets,
with every convenience thereto belonging.
Possession may be had immediately. En-
quire of the printers.

April 14. d 2w

I have just received and offer
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS
in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.
W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in
Fairfax county, early in January last, an
old brown Cow, white under her belly,
upon her rump and shoulder white spots,
her right ear crooked, & a hole in her left
ear. She will be delivered to the owner,
upon proving property and paying charges
PHILIP R. FENDALL.

April 22. d 6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels
Turk's Island Salt,
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which
part is old, and fit for immediate use.
Also, a few hhd. Molasses.

April 21. d 7t

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers,

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

[Concluded.]

All our troubles, external and internal, from the commencement of the government to the present time, are said to be of this description. They ask an appeal for the decision, whence your Indian war? On the part of your government, say they, was displayed wisdom, prudence, moderation and conciliation towards those hostile tribes; there was an allowance for the ignorance the prejudices and weaknesses of a savage people; a disposition to enlighten, persuade and inspire those barbarian nations with a sincere confidence and belief in the friendship of the U. States; but on the opposite side was displayed a spirit implacable, revengeful, blood thirsty; a disposition to embrace their hands in the blood of your children; a spirit which nothing but the most lively apprehension for their own safety could extinguish.—It is required also, from whence arose your western insurrections, did they proceed, say gentlemen, from your government's depreciating this principle, that the understanding as well as the will of the people should bow to the laws? Were not the singular & formidable appearances arising out of a new government sufficiently explained? A second government bring with it a debt of eighty millions of dollars, a heavy impost, and a demand for further contributions in a way of all others the most detestable to the people? Is there not a manifest distinction to be taken between a heavy insupportable burthen of taxes, when demanded by a foreign government, and when levied by your own? Is an explanation to the people of the justice and propriety of your laws to be expected from your government or is it sufficient that they cause them to feel submission to them? Your people stand in need of government, and the rulers do right in seeking occasions to exercise it, so long as they discover an indisposition to submit. The constituted authorities of a country should never cease governing until there is manifested on the part of the people, a disposition to acquiesce in laws in which they can discover no traces either of utility or justice; your government stands justified; but on the part of the insurgents was evidenced a spirit hostile to all government authority; a spirit opposed to every species of subordination; a jacobinical spirit, a disposition which originates from an aversion to all authority, government and subordination; a savage disocial spirit, which fattens on its own sinister views and purposes, but pines at the prosperity of others. Gentlemen speak also of the misunderstanding with the French republic, and of the evils and troubles dependent thereon. On the part of your government, say they, was entertained a high sense of gratitude for the great and essential services rendered by that nation during a long, distressing, bloody, revolutionary war, in which we had lately been engaged; their present circumstances excited compassion; a great, a generous nation struggling for the blessing and sunshine of liberty, opposed by internal dissensions, and resisted by every earthly power; at a time when despair began to brood on the countenance, and they were sinking under the monstrous pressure of external and internal force; assistance and favors were asked of your government by their minister, which he declared was not intended to exceed, on our part, the strict position of a neutral situation; they were refused, it is true, but in a manner so pleasant and agreeable, it ought not to have given offence; their pressing and urgent solicitations were continued until the American government were compelled to refuse the civility of an answer; offended at this necessary and justifiable conduct of your government, their minister withdrew, and what followed? They disclosed by a treaty presently made with a belligerent nation, you had violated your neutrality by authorising the capture and condemnation of French property on board American vessels, and by permitting American vessels bound to French ports with provisions, to be delivered upon paying a reasonable mercantile profit; they therefore under a sentence to be found in your treaty with them, placing them upon the footing of the most favored na-

tion, authorised the capture of British property found on board American vessels. It is said they are an aspiring ambitious nation, their rulers thirst for domination, there is no medium between resistance and unconditional submission. I have no disposition on the present occasion of entering into a minute investigation of the merits of this controversy, an attempt of that sort would prove ineffectual, all the minutiae of circumstances necessary to form a correct opinion, cannot at this late period of time be brought up; these circumstances and events have all passed in review before the people of the United States; their judgment has been made up, they have rendered judgment, and the judgment is against those gentlemen to whom we stand opposed; they should acquiesce, they should not argue after judgment. Mr. Chairman in relation to the expediency of this measure, gentlemen should consider we have the most expensive government on earth; it may be denominated, *imperium in imperio*, doubly harassed with legislative, executive, and judicial officers, a government so complicated and expensive, ought to be administered with economy; we should reflect, the bane of all governments has been the extravagancy of their expenses; government is instituted for the protection of property, but when the expence of protection nearly equals the amount protected, it defeats its own end. By the document on your table relating to these courts, it appears that in a period of ten years there has been depending therein, upwards of eight thousand suits, which will fall short of one thousand a year; the yearly salaries of the judges exceed thirty thousand dollars. This expence averaged upon the suits exceeds thirty dollars in each suit, simply for the two salaries of the judges alone, if other expences of suits are proportioned, the bill of cost must be enormous—compare this expence with the expence of state courts; in the state in which I live the county courts are the court of entry for civil actions or suits, the compensation of the judges is paid by the suitors, their whole compensation when averaged on the suits, does not exceed a dollar and a third of a dollar to each. The disproportion of expence then by this calculation is more than twenty to one. I am of opinion the number of suits in the circuit courts of the United States will be less for ten years to come, than they have been for ten years past; several causes have existed which served to increase the number of causes for the period which is past. The troubles in Europe, and the embarrassed situation of our commerce for the most of that period, has greatly increased your maritime suits, both civil and criminal; the probability and almost certainty of the relinquishment of all your internal taxes is another cause which will tend to further decrease; that spirit of speculation which was created and put in operation by funding the public debt, and other measures of the government since it commenced its operation, has been a fruitful source of litigation in these courts; none of the before mentioned causes, it is hoped, will hereafter exist, particularly for a considerable period of time; my reasons however for the expediency of this measure, are not grounded on a calculation of expense.

I have no idea that the circuit courts of the United States ought entirely to be done away. My opinion is, the present judges of these courts are supernumerary; you may prefer the circuits of the United States, as they now are, viz. six: you may associate one of the judges of the supreme court with the three district judges residing in each of these circuits; let these judges constitute the circuit court in their respective circuits; in trials at law uniformity of decision is said to be the great desideratum; in effecting this end we are to look to the influence your supreme court will have over the other tribunals; this court, as was beautifully expressed by the gentleman from Delaware, is the conscience which is to actuate all subordinate courts; but how is this conscience to operate under the present system; there is no personal connection between these courts; the few solitary suits which may be brought up by appeal to the supreme court, will have but little influence, and even these, present themselves in so new and doubtful shape, that very little is to be understood about the justice or legality of the judgment in the court below; upon the plan which I propose, one of the judges of the supreme court

will be present in your circuit courts by means of which, an opportunity will be afforded him of infusing into every part of a trial, that superior legal knowledge, which he may possess; your district judges will also profit from this connection, it will be a source from which they will derive much legal knowledge and improvement, and it will shew itself in the trial which may be had in their respective districts: means can be derived to give the judges of your supreme court so correct and so universal influence over judges of subordinate tribunals. I am also persuaded that all the business which belongs to the courts of the United States, can be conveniently done by associating the supreme judges and the district judges, in the manner proposed; if so the present judges of your circuit courts are supernumerary, and their salaries, as far as it relates to the public, thrown away. The gentleman from Delaware has indeed suggested, the judge of the supreme court who may have presided in a trial below, when the same is removed into the supreme court, may set himself to intrigue, and condescend to low arts, and management to gain over the other judges to the support of his opinion; this is too improbable to merit a serious refutation; it is the pride of a judge, particularly in a station so exalted, to hold himself, at all times, open to conviction, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to have it in his power to correct an error, which he may discover in a former opinion. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I am against striking out the first section of the bill.

Wednesday, April 21.

Mr. Bayard moved the taking up for consideration, a motion made yesterday by him for the adjournment of the two houses on Monday next. The question was put on taking it up, and lost. Ayes 33, noes 38.

Mr. Van Ness moved the order of the day, on the going into committee of the whole on a resolution some time since laid by him on the table, respecting the registering of vessels, &c.

Mr. Huger and Griswold, opposed the taking up this resolution, from the lateness of the session, and moved a postponement of it to the 4th Monday in November.

Postponement carried. Ayes 31.

The house then took up the amendments of the committee of the whole, reported yesterday, to the bill "to amend the judicial system of the United States."

The first amendment was as follows: "and so much of the act, entitled, 'an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, passed Sept. 24, 1789, as provides for the holding a session of the supreme court, on the 1st Monday of August annually,' is hereby repealed."

On agreeing to this amendment,

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays. He said it was not his intention to consume the time of the House, by repeating the arguments which had been made, without being answered in the committee of the whole. He would barely observe, that the giving to the supreme court one session instead of two, was in a great measure a denial of justice to suitors, and would operate with peculiar injustice on the present suitors.

Mr. Mott declared himself against the amendment; inasmuch as it betrayed great inconsistency in the acts of the legislature. He believed the law lately passed, respecting the judiciary system established last session was right. That law restored the system of 1789, under which two sessions of the supreme court were annually held. The repeal, not operating till the first of July, did not affect the ensuing session in June. If the repealing law was right, we must now be wrong. For this reason, and for others, Mr. Mott declared himself against the amendment.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the amendment, and carried. Yeas 44, nays 29.

The second amendment established an additional circuit, to be called the seventh circuit consisting of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Alston said he should be impelled to vote against this amendment, unless it should be shewn that it would not materially interfere with the subsequent details of the bill, which, he was at present inclined to believe would be the case.

Mr. Davis said it was far from his intention unnecessarily to consume the time of the House. He begged, however, that the arguments which he had, yester-

day urged in committee, would be attended to by gentlemen; he begged gentlemen to respect the rights of Kentucky and Tennessee, which are equal to those of the other states, all of whom except Maine, were allowed the benefit of circuit courts. The only object of the amendment was to unite the labors of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, without incurring the least additional expence. He desired gentlemen to assign any reason against extending this benefit to Kentucky and Tennessee. Gentlemen may assign certain motives, but they cannot assign arguments for the refusal.

Mr. Fowler said he had never heard of the existence of any complaints respecting the system, as it would stand, without the amendment of his colleague. He believed it was perfectly satisfactory. As to the motives, to which his colleague alluded, he knew of none himself, other than those which were connected with the general good. If his colleague knew of any other, he supposed he would name them.

Mr. Thompson stated the contents of a letter received by him from judge Innes, stating the small number of suits depending in the district of Tennessee—and stating the great distance which the judges would have to travel in case of a circuit being established; from which Mr. Thompson inferred the uselessness of such a court.

Mr. Davis replied, and observed, that he knew that a majority, whether right or wrong, will decide as they please; as to the motives, to which he had alluded, gentlemen could be at no loss to understand him; he believed that another session of congress would unfold those motives.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and lost. Ayes 34—Noes 42.

The sixth section, as proposed to be amended, under consideration, Mr. Bayard moved to recommit it. This section directs, that when the two judges of a circuit shall be divided in opinion, the supreme court shall allot a judge of the supreme court to the circuit court, in order to cast the decision.

Mr. Bayard stated several points wherein he conceived the section defective; others were stated by Mr. Griswold.

The recommitment was carried.—Ayes 45, & a committee was immediately appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bayard, Nicholson, and R. Williams.

Mr. Bayard moved that his resolution, proposed yesterday, to adjourn the two Houses on Monday next, be taken up.

Motion lost. Ayes 29—Noes 40.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the Post-office bill.

Among these amendments was one infructuating the post master-general to establish, if necessary, at the public expense, a line of stages for the carrying of the mail.

On this amendment, an interesting expression of opinion took place on the propriety and policy of extending the accommodations of the post office department.

Mr. Alston moved to qualify the amendment by a restriction, that the measures contemplated in the amendment should be authorized only so far as the funds of the Post Office department would admit.

Motion lost.

Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. Huger, supported the amendment.

Mr. Griswold and Mr. Eustis, opposed the amendment on the ground of the expense that would arise to the public; and from the present season being premature.

Mr. Milledge contested the remarks of Mr. Griswold in relation to expense; to gain information. Mr. M. moved to refer the amendments of the senate, undecided upon, to a select committee.

Mr. Elmendorf spoke for, and Mr. Holland against the committee. Motion to commit lost. Ayes 18.

Messrs. Holland, Elmer, and Elmer, spoke against, and Mr. Milledge, for agreeing to the amendment, which, on the question being taken, was lost. Ayes 20.

Mr. Huger moved an amendment, authorizing the Post-Master-General to allow hereafter one third more for the conveyance in chairs, or on horses. Mr. Shepard spoke for, and Mr. Holland against this motion.

Lost. Ayes 27—Noes 34.

Mr. Bayard reported an amendment to

the judiciary act in the Senate, to have been referred to a committee.

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 22.

The House took up the bill reported yesterday, to which recommended the 6th section and substitution prescribing that when judges of the circuit court, in opinion, a certificate of be sent up to the supreme court shall decide—subject to certain conditions.

Mr. Griswold moved the question, and to take the same on striking out the question.

The striking out carried.

On the question on agreeing to the new section proposed to be made, Messrs. Henderson and Griswold voted against it; and Messrs. N. Williams, and Elmendorf, agreed to it.

Agreed to insert the proposed section.

Ayes 29—Noes 27.

Mr. Leib moved a new section, providing that the cases, in which a trial of special juries has been made by clerks of courts, shall be referred to the master.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Leib, Davis, and Bayard.

Motion carried—Ayes 29.

Mr. Dennis moved to add the 15th section of the bill, which proposed to the President the nomination of commissioners of bankruptcy, from which the commissioners are empowered to appoint a person to be the decision of each case.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which the strike out was supported by Messrs. Dennis, Bayard, Goddard and Milledge, proposed by Messrs. S. Smith, and Elmendorf.

Mr. Bayard called for Nays; which were Yeas 3.

Motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. Bayard moved to add the 16th section by adding to the 15th section the words "and which at the same time the said session shall remain unbroken, and called for the yeas and nays, were taken, without debate.

Nays 39, lost.

Mr. Bayard moved a new section by adding to the 16th section the words "and which at the same time the said session shall remain unbroken, and called for the yeas and nays, were taken, without debate.

On which debate ensued.

Messrs. Bayard and Griswold, and Messrs. Nicholson and Milledge, proposed the motion.

The question was taken, on Mr. Bayard, by yeas and nays.

Yeas 27—Nays 46.

Ordered to be read a third time.

[Debate on the above motion.]

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays of his motion to adjourn the two Houses.

Motion of Mr. Bayard to adjourn the two Houses.

Mr. Giles moved to postpone the adjournment.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the motion of Mr. Bayard would be agreed to.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Giles's motion.

Mr. Giles said he would not withdraw his motion than a time taken in calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bayard then called for the yeas and nays on his own motion, which was lost.

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported memorials of sundry merchantmen spoliations.

Report ordered to be printed.

BOSTON, April 23.

Arrived sch't Mary, capt. C. Surinam, State of Markets, dolls, and plenty; Boards 40.

committee, would be attended. The rights of Kentucky and Tennessee, which are equal to those of all of whom except Maine, the benefit of circuit courts, & of the amendment was to the district judges of Tennessee, without incur additional expense. He de- cided to assign any reason for this benefit to Kentucky.

Gentlemen may assign reasons, but they cannot assign the refusal. Said he had never heard of any complaints respecting it would stand, without perfectly satisfactory. He be- to which his colleague al- ways of none himself, other- ch were connected with the.

If his colleague knew of supposed he would name son stated the contents of by him from judge Innes, a number of suits depend- et of Tennessee—and the distance which the judges travel in case of a circuit, from which Mr. Thompson, unless of such a court, applied, and observed, that a majority, whether right decide as they please; as to which he had alluded, be at no loss to understand that another session of an old those motives.

was then taken on the 1st lost. Ayes 34.—Nays 29—Noes 27.

Mr. Leib moved a new section, providing that the cases, in which the selection of special juries has heretofore been made by clerks of courts, the power shall be confided to the marshal.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Leib, Davis and Giles, supported, and Bayard opposed it.

Motion carried—Ayes 41—Nays 32.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the 15th section of the bill, which entrusts to the President the nomination in the first instance of commissioners of bankruptcy, from which the district judges is empowered to appoint a proper number for the decision of each case of bankruptcy.

On this motion a debate of some length ensued, in which the motion to strike out was supported by Messrs. Dennis, Bayard, Goddard and Morris, and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Giles, Bacon and Elmendorf.

Mr. Bayard called for the Yeas and Nays, which were Yeas 35—Nays 36.

Motion to strike out was therefore, lost. Mr. Bayard moved to amend the 3d section by adding to the 11th line the words "and which at the end of the said session shall remain undetermined," and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, without debate; Yeas 32 Nays 39; lost.

Mr. Bayard moved a new section, providing that this act shall not go into effect until the 1st day of July next.

On which debate ensued, in which, Messrs. Bayard and Griswold supported, and Messrs. Nicholson and Bacon opposed the motion.

The question was taken, on the call of Mr. Bayard, by yeas and nays; and lost: Yeas 27—Nays 46.

Ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

[Debate on the above motions hereafter.]

Mr. Bayard called for the consideration of his motion to adjourn the two Houses on Monday.

The taking up the motion was supported by Messrs. Bayard and S. Smith, and opposed by Mr. Elmendorf.

Mr. D. Heister moved the previous question.

Mr. Nicholson moved an adjournment.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays on the question of adjournment; which were taken, and the adjournment lost.— Yeas 29, Nays 40.

Motion of Mr. Bayard to adjourn on Monday, under consideration.

Mr. Giles moved to postpone the consideration of the motion till Monday next.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the motion of Mr. Bayard would be agreed to.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas & nays on Mr. Giles's motion.

Mr. Giles said he would much rather withdraw his motion than consume the time taken in calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bayard then called for the yeas and nays on his own motion, which was carried. Yeas 53—Nays 13.

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported on the memorials of foundry merchants, &c. on French spoliations.

Report ordered to be printed.

ECSTON, April 17. Arrived Schr. Mary, capt. Carnes, from Surinam. State of Markets, Flour 62 8 dolls. and plenty; Boards 40; Herring 4.

the judiciary act in the section stated above to have been referred to a select committee.

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 22.

The House took up the amendment, reported yesterday, to the judiciary bill, which recommended the striking out the 6th section and substituting a section prescribing that wherever the two judges of the circuit court are divided, in opinion, a certificate of the case shall be sent up to the supreme court, who shall decide—subject to certain qualifications.

Mr. Griswold moved to divide the question, and to take the vote in the first instance on striking out the question.

The striking out carried.

On the question on agreeing to the new section proposed to be substituted, Messrs. Henderson and Griswold, spoke against it; and Messrs. Nicholson, R. Williams, and Elmendorf, in favor of agreeing to it.

Agreed to insert the proposed substitute.

Ayes 29—Noes 27.

Mr. Leib moved a new section, providing that the cases, in which the selection of special juries has heretofore been made by clerks of courts, the power shall be confided to the marshal.

On this motion a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Leib, Davis and Giles, supported, and Bayard opposed it.

Motion carried—Ayes 41—Nays 32.

Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the 15th section of the bill, which entrusts to the President the nomination in the first instance of commissioners of bankruptcy, from which the district judges is empowered to appoint a proper number for the decision of each case of bankruptcy.

On this motion a debate of some length ensued, in which the motion to strike out was supported by Messrs. Dennis, Bayard, Goddard and Morris, and opposed by Messrs. S. Smith, Giles, Bacon and Elmendorf.

Mr. Bayard called for the Yeas and Nays, which were Yeas 35—Nays 36.

Motion to strike out was therefore, lost.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the 3d section by adding to the 11th line the words "and which at the end of the said session shall remain undetermined," and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, without debate; Yeas 32 Nays 39; lost.

Mr. Bayard moved a new section, providing that this act shall not go into effect until the 1st day of July next.

On which debate ensued, in which, Messrs. Bayard and Griswold supported, and Messrs. Nicholson and Bacon opposed the motion.

The question was taken, on the call of Mr. Bayard, by yeas and nays; and lost: Yeas 27—Nays 46.

Ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

[Debate on the above motions hereafter.]

Mr. Bayard called for the consideration of his motion to adjourn the two Houses on Monday.

The taking up the motion was supported by Messrs. Bayard and S. Smith, and opposed by Mr. Elmendorf.

Mr. D. Heister moved the previous question.

Mr. Nicholson moved an adjournment.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays on the question of adjournment; which were taken, and the adjournment lost.— Yeas 29, Nays 40.

Motion of Mr. Bayard to adjourn on Monday, under consideration.

Mr. Giles moved to postpone the consideration of the motion till Monday next.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the motion of Mr. Bayard would be agreed to.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas & nays on Mr. Giles's motion.

Mr. Giles said he would much rather withdraw his motion than consume the time taken in calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bayard then called for the yeas and nays on his own motion, which was carried. Yeas 53—Nays 13.

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported on the memorials of foundry merchants, &c. on French spoliations.

Report ordered to be printed.

ECSTON, April 17. Arrived Schr. Mary, capt. Carnes, from Surinam. State of Markets, Flour 62 8 dolls. and plenty; Boards 40; Herring 4.

plenty; Scale Fish 2, and Cod 3 a 4 and plenty; Beef and Pork no sale; Molasses 32 cents per gallon.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Arrived, brig Mary, Hall, Jamaica; Eliza, Haff, Matanzas; Schr. Cornelius, Geer, Baltimore.

From Jamaica papers to the 27th ult. received by the Mary.

MONTGO BAY, March 27.

Arrived, ship Alknomac, Gore, New-York; brig Fanny, Terry, Newbern; Schr. Unity, Lambert, do; Schr. Dispatch, Springer, Wilmington; and Schr. Centurian, Wilson, George-Town. Sailed, brig Eliza, Pendleton, New-York; brig William Alshen, do; brig Twins, Scott, do; Schr. Union, Lamb, do; brig Charleston, Maguire, Charleston; Schr. Telemachus, Fisher, Newbern; Sally, Sears, do; Industry, Daily, Washington, N. C. sloop Marion, Dickey, Philadelphia; Sally Smith, Boston. Ship Favorite, Mackie, from Falmouth, anchored here last Sunday. At Buckner's Bay it is reported the brig Hannah, Lenox, of Greenock, and an American schooner, are lost. The brig Iris, Peirce, for Charleston, sailed from Savanna-la-Mar on the 16th inst. and on Sunday morning the brig Atlantic, Clarke, for Boston. The schooner Pallas, Stevenson, and Schr. Elizabeth and Mary, Atwood, have sailed from Savanna-la-Mar for New-York.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 20.

Arrived at Port Royal, ship Neptune, Nesbitt, Cork; brig Adventure, Aborn, Washington; Schr. Industry, Snow, Charleston; Industry, Davis, Norfolk; Nancy, Hunt, Newbern; Caroline, Rock, Boston. Sailed ship Ann, Stringer, Plymouth; Indian Trader, Corlefs, Liverpool; brig Experiment, Carlwell, Philadelphia; brig Dart, Dunlap, Charleston; Schr. Nancy, Blakely, do; sloop Defiance, Smith, do; Republican, Rhodes, New-York; Schr. Parker, Kelly, do. Brig Augusta, Sanger, from Trinidad to New-York, has put into Port Royal in distress.

BALTIMORE, April 23.

Arrived, schooner Moncrieff, captain Bartlett, 16 days from St. Thomas. Left at St. Thomas, brig Mars, of Baltimore, to sail on the 9th inst. and several vessels belonging to New-York.

Also, ship Venus, capt. Dashiel, seven weeks from London. Brings nothing new. The Anthony Mangin was to sail two day after the Venus.

Also schooner Greyhound, captain Penrice, 14 days from Cape Francois. Left at the Cape the following Baltimore vessels, (not mentioned in our last report) Ship Henrietta, White; schooner Maria Byrd, Weaver; Eleonora, Cox; and Nelly, Richardson. Markets dull, for American produce: flour 8 dollars. No action of consequence had been fought; the negroes were said to be all driven to the mountains; they made frequent incursions into the plains, and even approached within musket-shot of the cape. The Greyhound was forced to land eighteen thousand dollars cash, which she brought from Porto-Rico, and to buy coffee. On the 16th of April, in lat. 32, 40, long. 72, 30, spoke the ship John, of Charleton, captain Howland, from Amsterdam, out 41 days, bound to Charleton, and desired to be mentioned. On the 2d of April 3 Dutch 64's and one sloop of war arrived at the Cape, with about 2000 troops.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

A letter has been received in town by the Harmony, capt. Levering, arrived on Saturday from Cape Francois, from Mr. Lear, which in a great degree contradicts the reports lately circulated of the treatment received by the Americans from the French.

He says "the French speak in the highest terms of the Americans—All vessels have been released, and all such as may hereafter arrive will be permitted to depart for any other port, if they do not choose to make sale of their cargoes to the French on the terms offered."

In the Harmony, Mr. Lear's son came passenger and he intends following in about 6 or 8 weeks, on a visit during the warm months.

We understand he has appointed a Mr. Dodge to act in his place in his absence.

The bill, establishing a government for the District of Columbia, was called up for a third reading on Thursday, in the Senate, and lost, 13 to 13.

The possessions which the French acquire by the treaties between them and the Portuguese and Spaniards, and the result of the late peace extends the boundaries of her territory on the continent of America on both sides of the line. The southern boundary is to be the river Amazon, which was obliged to recede from the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and on the north Berbice and Unicam and Essequibo are annexed on the north and north west, so that she possesses a coast of nearly 1800 miles, indentured by numerous bays and creeks, and an interior frontier formed by one of the largest rivers in the world south, and three other rivers navigable for merchantmen 150 miles from the sea westward of north; a country fertile as any on earth, and susceptible of colonization for ten millions of persons. The western colonies are already populous. Surinam in the year 1799 exported twenty millions lbs. of cotton, and fourteen millions lbs. of coffee, besides sugar, indigo, and other productions of the torrid zone.

PRICES CURRENT, Liverpool, March 31, 1802.

Prices Current after payment of Duties.

IMPORTS.

Wheat, American, 11s a 11s 9d. per 70 lb. Canada, 10s 6d a 11s 6d. Flour, superfine, 44s a 46s bl. Fine, 42s a 44s. Indian corn, 4s a 4s 6d W. bush. Rye, 5s a 5s 6d. Rye Flour, 22s a 24s bl. Indian corn meal, 20s a 22s. Flaxseed, for crush, 7s 6d a 8s 6d. W. bush. Ashes, pot, 1s, 28s a 32s cwt. Pearl, 1s, 40s a 43s. Rice, 33s a 36d. Beeswax, 210s. 220s. Turpentine, 14s 6d a 16s. Pitch, 9s a 10s. Rosin, 14s a 16s. Tar, 17s a 19s bl. Deer skins, 1s 4d a 1s 9d bl. Indigo, Carolina, 3s a 5s 6d. Pig Iron, 130s a 140s ton. Staves, white oak, pipe, 15l a 20l M. of 1200. Hhd. 8l a 14l. Brl. 4l a 7l. Red oak, hhd. 4l a 7l.

Duty unpaid.

Tobacco, York and James River, 2 1/2 d a 5d lb. Rappahannock, 2 1/2 d a 5d. Potomac, 2 1/2 d a 4d. Georgia, 2 1/2 d a 3 1/2 d. Carolina, 2 1/2 d a 3 1/2 d. Stem'd, 4s a 5 1/2 d. Coloury, 4 1/2 d a 5 1/2 d. Kitefoot, 6 1/2 d a 7d.

Produce admitted free of duty for exportation in American ships.

Sugar, Musco, brown, 30s a 34s cwt. Middling, 35s a 38s. Good, 40s a 43s. Fine, 44s a 48s. French clayed, Tetes and Terres, 37s a 53s. Powders, 58s a 70s. Havanna, brown, 35s a 42s. Yellow, 43s a 48s. White, 56s a 65s. Coffee, ordinary 75s a 84s. Middling 88s 98s. Good 100s a 106s. Fine 108s a 115s. Triage 45s a 60s. Java 80s a 90s. Bourbon 84s a 92s. Cocoa, W. I. brown 68s a 75s. Carrack, 95s a 100s. Pimento, 6d a 6 1/2 d lb. Logwood, chipt, Campeachy 14l 10s a 15l 10s ton. Honduras 12l 10s a 13l 10s. Jamaica 10l 10s a 11l. Fustick 6l 10s a 7l 15s. Nicaragua Wood, small 17l a 23l. Large 29l a 33l.

REMARKS.

The demand for wheat has become more limited of late, and prices are rather giving way, but the most prevailing opinion seems to be, that this article will keep pretty steady for some months, unless more plentiful supplies should come forward from the Baltic, &c. than are at present expected. American Flour is scarce, as also Indian Corn and Rye, but as Oats are falling, the latter articles will be less used.

Flaxseed scarce and in demand.

The stock of Pot Ashes upon hand is still heavy, but since prices have become moderate, the consumption seems pretty evidently to increase, and we therefore expect the article will rather improve than experience any further decline. Pearl Ashes are of dull sale.

Rice is very scarce, and much wanted for exportation—it will probably continue to rule high on the continent for some months, but the supplies arriving from India render it very improbable that their prices will be supported here.

Bees wax scarce and in demand.

The demand for naval stores at present pretty regular.

Pig Iron scarce and in demand.

A considerable quantity of staves at market, and so little demand that the above quotations are altogether nominal.

The demand for timber has improved late, and prices are rather looking up at present.

The demand for Tobacco continues limited—About 400 hds. have been sold for the Continent, and we hope ere long to see this vent increase; but our stock is so great that no improvement in prices can be expected. Prime qualities continue in request, and very few remain unsold.

The quantity of sugar of all kinds upon hand being abundant. Prices continue still on the decline; and as the ensuing crops are early as well as very plentiful in most of the islands, there appears little prospect of any advance taking place in this article; yet as prices are now arrived at so low an ebb, upon the whole under a peace medium, it may reasonably be inferred that they cannot well experience any further material decline, and we begin to experience some improvement in the foreign demand.

The quantity of coffee upon hand is not great, nor should it be so at a period so near the season when we may expect fresh supplies. How far those may prove abundant or otherwise, we are at present incompetent to say. It is asserted from some quarters, that the Dutch planters, in particular, will reserve their crops until they can be ship'd direct to Holland, and in that case, the early importations will be scanty, and prices may be expected to keep up; yet they are at present so much above what were current prior to late war as to make it unsafe to calculate upon any lasting advance, and indeed, in this point of view, it may be inferred that the article will ultimately decline in value—During greatest part or last month, the demand was pretty regular, but it has rather abated again of late, except for fine qualities, which are very scarce

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also, Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemen's fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green borders, children's fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

FOR SALE,

PART of lot No. 5, in square 224, in the City of Washington. It is situate between Rhodes's tavern and the Commissioner's office, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North F. street, and running back 75 feet—few situations in the City of Washington are equal to this for a store or any public business.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A lot adjoining the above property, directly north of it, fronting 21 feet 7 inches on North G. street, and running 75 feet back. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the 3d day of May next, it will on that day, be offered at public sale at Rhodes's tavern, in said City, at 11 o'clock, A. M. For terms apply to JEREMIAH CONNOR, at Semmes's tavern, Georgetown.

April 10. eo6t+

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—such an one will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printers.

April 16. eo

A valuable piece of Ground for sale, containing near one quarter of a square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar, Flour in barrels or half barrels, Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

W. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

PRESLEY JACOBS,

TAILOR,

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Longden,

Respectfully informs the public that he executes all kind of work, in his line, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

April 21. eo3t

Sanctioned by the Mayor and Commonalty.

THE subscriber having commenced numbering the houses, and designating the streets in Alexandria, a work previously necessary to the compilation of his Directory, which, as he doubts not but that adequate encouragement will be given by a liberal public, shall contain as great variety of useful subject-matter as any publication of the kind, in any seaport of equal magnitude in the union. In order to effect his plan, and render the work worthy the notice of its patrons, the editor will spare no pains or on his part.

CHAS. H. SIMMONS.

April 23. eo

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of Wm. OXLEY, & Co., being dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement to Wm. OXLEY, and all those indebted to make payments to him, being duly authorized to receive the same.

Wm. OXLEY.

THOMAS CLARKE.

At The business in future will be carried on by Wm. Oxley.

April 15. eo10t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vendor in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES. FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expense.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aearides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—tearing and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and tickles at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unkifful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad liquors, &c. &c.

An is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weakness, Folur albus, (ur-whites) Barrenness,

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and fending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whole souls had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injurious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleet, and the most distressing cases of folur albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the criminous humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsies, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & wintry complaints in the stomach and bowels flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstruate Conghs, Athreas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—ficknesses at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, fur burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians has proved uneffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

ANDERSON'S PILLS.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.

A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG and BEE'S WAX.

November 16.

NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw at Leesburg.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I will sell the plantation which I now live containing 112 acres. This land is in a high state of cultivation, the soil well adapted for the culture of small grain, Corn or Tobacco; is exceedingly well watered with never failing springs, one of sulphur, and two of plain water passing through it—there are the premises a convenient store, dwelling house and a good log kitchen adjoining a large new barn, tann-house and yard with other necessary houses. About one half of this land is cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises a young beech orchard of choice fruit-trees, a small meadow fit for the scythe, and ten or twelve acres more may be made; these lands are situated in a healthy neighborhood, convenient to several merchant mills, and within one mile of the turnpike road leading from Snicker's Gap to Alexandria, about 8 miles from said Gap. Possession will be given immediately, or in the next, which ever best suits the purchase and an indisputable title will be given on the payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS GHEEN.

April 9.

Valuable Property for Sale.

At the little Falls of Potowmack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and bands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of acres of Land, upon which are a mill, with three pairs of French burr stones and every necessary, complete manufacturing flour to the best advantage and with as little manual labor as possible, a brewery and distillery, a granary, miller's house, a brewer's house, shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 172 acres above mentioned, upon which are several stone quarries and bands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a half for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to any foundation stone on the river—els of any burthen that can go to Georgetown, can go up to the mill and quarries.

Any person or persons, who may intend to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Ferg.

at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexander.

June 29.

By order of the Orphan's Court

and for the county of Washington,

District of Columbia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS SCOTT, late of said County, deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of his estate.

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